

WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	JP-2004173693-A.did.	1
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	L12 and LPS	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L11 and Pantoea	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	(crustacean? or fish) and (feed or feedstuff)	27766
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and immunity	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	(crustacean? and fish) and (feedstuff)	47
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L5 and immunity	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L5 and LPS	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 and feedstuff	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L1 and fish	87
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L1 and pantoea	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L1 and lps	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1and lps	36351
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	424/441	752

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:36:47 ON 12 JUL 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, CABA, JAPIO, AGRICOLA, SCISEARCH,
USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:36:58 ON 12 JUL 2005

L1 46181 S (CRUSTACEAN? OR FISH) (L) (FEED OR FEEDSTUFF)
L2 736 S L1 AND IMMUNITY
L3 24 S L2 AND PANTOEA

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Aug W4
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Set	Items	Description
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Set	Items	Description
-----	-------	-------------

?	s	Pantoea and (LPS or endotoxin or lipopolysaccharide)
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3980 PANTOEA
190673 LPS
177520 ENDOTOXIN
268069 LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE

S1 214 PANTOEA AND (LPS OR ENDOTOXIN OR LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE)
? rd s1

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

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...examined 50 records (50)
...examined 50 records (100)
...examined 50 records (150)
...examined 50 records (200)
...completed examining records
S2 81 RD S1 (unique item

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

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File 10:AGRICOLA 70-2005/Aug
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File 306:Pesticide Fact File 2003/Sep
(c) 2003 BCPC
File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. 1982-2005/Aug W4
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File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
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Set	Items	Description
-----	-------	-------------

?	s	(lps or endotoxin or lipopolysaccharide) and (feed? or food or additiv?)
	101075	LPS
	97644	ENDOTOXIN
	143614	LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE
	2047229	FEED?
	2329188	FOOD
	493520	ADDITIV?
S1	9758	(LPS OR ENDOTOXIN OR LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE) AND (FEED? OR FOOD OR ADDITIV?)

? s s1 and PY<2000

>>>File 10 processing for PY= : PY=2000

>>> started at PY=L??? stopped at PY=1962

Processing

Processing

Processed 10 of 19 files ...

<-----User Break----->

u!

? s s1 and (fish or piscine or crustacean?)

	9758	S1
	892655	FISH
	4329	PISCINE
	170087	CRUSTACEAN?

S2 357 S1 AND (FISH OR PISCINE OR CRUSTACEAN?)

? rd s2

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 235.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 306.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...examined 50 records (50)

...examined 50 records (100)

...examined 50 records (150)

...examined 50 records (200)

...examined 50 records (250)

...examined 50 records (300)

...examined 50 records (350)

...completed examining records

S3 233 RD S2 (unique items)

0012576814 BIOSIS NO.: 200000295127

The role of immunostimulants in monogastric animal and **fish** - Review

AUTHOR: Sohn K S (Reprint); Kim M K; Kim J D; Han In K

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Research and Technology Department, Agribands Purina Korea Inc., 943-19 Daechi Dong, Shin-An B/D (9th and 10th floors), Seoul, 135-280, South Korea**South Korea

JOURNAL: Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences 13 (8): p1178-1187
August, 2000 2000

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 1011-2367

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Literature Review

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Many immunostimulating substances have been developed to improve immunity of domestic animals, although their exact mode of action and effects are not clearly defined, and they are now widely used in ***feed*** industry. Bacterial lipopolysaccharides, called **endotoxin**, in particular may have a profound effect not only on the immune system but also on macrophages of the reticuloendothelial system. Glucans from a variety of yeast cell wall have been shown to stimulate both specific and non-specific immune responses and to increase growth performance in pigs. Recently, there has been great interest in the role of complex carbohydrates in disease prevention and treatment. Mannanoligosaccharide is a glucomannoprotein complex derived from the cell wall of yeast. Generally, it was also known that the deficiencies of some major vitamins (vitamin A, E and C) and minerals (chromium and selenium) lead to impaired immune system and, as a result, immune function is depressed and recovery delayed. On the other hand, many researchers suggested that one possible reason for the superior performance observed in pigs fed plasma protein may be because of the presence of biologically active plasma proteins (e.g., immunoglobulins) which are known to contribute to the health of the starter pig. And, immunoglobulins present in plasma protein have been implicated as contributing to the overall immunocompetence of the newborn pig. Other immunostimulants, lactoferrin and lysozyme, mainly found in milk and egg white, have been known as having bacteriocidal and bacteriolytic effect. When considering practical use of immunostimulants, the concept of using immunostimulants is new to many people and, in most cases, it is poorly understood how and why such compounds act, and how they should be used in practice. Therefore, in order to clarify the reason for discrepancies in results, special attention should be paid to the dose/response relationship of immunostimulants and the duration of the effect.

1594895 NTIS Accession Number: MIC-91-04125

Chemical properties of **lipopolysaccharide (LPS)** isolated from
Vibrio anguillarum PT514

(Canadian translation of fisheries and aquatic sciences number 5522)

Iguchi, T. ; Kondo, S. ; Hisatsune, K.

Canada Inst. for Scientific and Technical Information, Ottawa (Ontario).

Corp. Source Codes: 062652000

cl991 19p

Languages: English Document Type: Translation

Journal Announcement: GRAI9120

Translated from Japanese. Originally published in Japanese, in Japan.

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NTIS Prices: PC E07/MF E01

Country of Publication: Canada

Vibriosis is an infectious disease of seawater and freshwater **fish** caused by the *Vibrio* genus bacteria. In Japan, the disease has become a problem of *****fish***** farming. This paper investigates the chemical composition and molecular architecture of **lipopolysaccharide** (*****LPS*****) isolated from *V. anguillarum* PT514, which belongs to serogroup B, and examines the biological activities (mitogenicity, adjuvanticity and resistance to tumors) of *****LPS*****.

007679717 BIOSIS NO.: 199191062608

PROSTAGLANDIN E RELEASE FROM HUMAN MONOCYTES TREATED WITH
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE ISOLATED FROM BACTEROIDES-INTERMEDIUS AND
SALMONELLA-TYPHIMURIUM POTENTIATION BY GAMMA INTERFERON

AUTHOR: NICHOLS F C (Reprint); PELUSO J F; TEMPRO P J; GARRISON S W; PAYNE
J B

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP PERIODONTOL, UNIV CONN SCH DENTAL MED, 263 FARMINGTON
AVE, FARMINGTON, CONN 06030, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 59 (1): p398-406 1991

ISSN: 0019-9567

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to examine gamma interferon potentiation of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) responses in human monocytes by using phenol-water-extracted (unfractionated) and highly **purified LPS** preparations isolated from Bacteroides intermedius and Salmonella typhimurium. Phenol-water-extracted LPS preparations from these bacteria were further purified by chromatography over Sepharose-CL-4B. LPS enrichment in pooled column fractions was assessed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and quantitation of hydroxy-fatty acid and 2-keto-3-deoxyoctulosonic acid content, protein contamination, and anthrone-reactive material. Monocyte stimulation by LPS, measured as prostaglandin E (PGE) release, was assessed with and without gamma interferon treatment. Cells were either treated simultaneously with gamma interferon and LPS or pretreated with gamma interferon prior to LPS stimulation. PGE release from counterflow-isolated monocytes was quantitated during the 0- to 24-h and 24- to 48-h culture intervals. Contrary to previous results from this laboratory, phenol-water-extracted LPS preparations from B. intermedius and S. typhimurium were similar in their capacities to stimulate PGE release from monocytes. ***Molecular*** ***sieve*** chromatography was found to remove substantial amounts of high-molecular-weight polysaccharide contaminants only from the B. intermedius LPS but did not significantly alter the potency of either B. intermedius or S. typhimurium LPS. Gamma interferon cotreatment did not potentiate the release of PGE with any of the LPS preparations tested. However, 24-h pretreatment of monocytes with gamma interferon followed by a 24-h exposure to LPS resulted in significant potentiation of PGE release over LPS alone. In addition, B. intermedius preparations were approximately threefold more potent than similarly prepared LPS isolates from S. typhimurium following gamma interferon pretreatment. These results indicate that gamma interferon can selectively potentiate the effects of B. intermedius LPS in human monocyte isolates.

06582174 PMID: 6404075

[Lipopolysaccharide identification in aqueous extracts of Pseudomonas aeruginosa by an immunoenzyme method]

Identifikatsiia lipopolisakharida v vodnykh ekstraktakh Pseudomonas aeruginosa immunofermentnym metodom.

Edvabnaia L S; Shakhanina K L; Dubeikovskaia Z A; Palkina N A

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jan 1983, (1) p36-9, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

To determine the content of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) in P. aeruginosa aqueous extracts the ELISA was used. Membrane filtration and ultracentrifugation followed by precipitation with ammonium sulfate at 80% saturation and **gel filtration** on Sephadex G-100 have proved to be the most effective methods for **purification** of the aqueous extract from ***LPS***.

Record Date Created: 19830505

Record Date Completed: 19830505

06582603 PMID: 7168318

Isolation by **gel filtration** and ion-exchange chromatography of a carbohydrate-rich LPS from phenol-water extracts of leptotrichia buccalis strain L11.

Birkeland N K; Hofstad T

Acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica Scandinavica. Section B, Microbiology (DENMARK) Dec 1982, 90 (6) p435-40, ISSN

0108-0180 Journal Code: 8206623

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Record Date Created: 19830527

Record Date Completed: 19830527

03194166 EMBASE No: 1986126743

Smooth lipopolysaccharide is the major protective antigen for mice in the surface extract from IATS serotype 6 contributing to the polyvalent *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* vaccine PEV

MacIntyre S.; Lucken R.; Owen P.

Department of Microbiology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin Ireland
Infection and Immunity (INFECT. IMMUN.) (United States) 1986, 52/1
(76-84)

CODEN: INFIB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The nature of the protective antigen in one of the sixteen monovalent extracts (viz., extract-6) contributing to the *pseudomonas* polyvalent extract vaccine (PEV) was studied in a mouse challenge assay. Selective removal, by filtration through Sep-Pak Cinf linf 8 cartridges, of the two major protein antigens with molecular weights of 16,200 and 21,000 had no effect on the protection afforded by extract-6. When analyzed on the basis of 2-keto-3-deoxyoctonate, **lipopolysaccharide (LPS)**

purified by hot phenol extraction (**LPS-A**) from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (International Antigenic Typing System serotype 6) could account in full for the protective capacity of extract-6. Comparative analysis of LPS heterogeneity by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by silver staining indicated that both extract-6 and LPS-A possessed similar spectra of smooth LPS molecules, containing between 10 and ~50 O-antigen repeating units. Differences in the profiles of heterogeneity displayed by LPS in LPS-A and extract-6 were restricted to molecular species with short O-antigen chains. Subfractionation of LPS molecules on the basis of number of O-antigen repeating units was achieved by ***gel*** ***filtration*** in the presence of deoxycholate. Protection experiments performed on the subfractionated species of LPS-A revealed a relationship between O-antigen chain length and protective capacity; molecules with over 18 O-antigen repeating units being 50 to 100 times more protective than those with zero-two repeating units. The results indicate that most of the protection afforded by LPS-A and extract-6 can be accounted for by LPS molecules possessing extended (10 or more) O-antigen repeating units.

0007843525 BIOSIS NO.: 199192089296

PURIFICATION OF ROUGH-TYPE LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES OF

NEISSERIA-MENINGITIDIS FROM CELLS AND OUTER MEMBRANE VESICLES IN SPENT MEDIA

AUTHOR: GU X-X (Reprint); TSAI C-M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: CENTER BIOLOGICS EVALUATION RESEARCH, FOOD DRUG

ADMINISTRATION, 8800 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20892, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Analytical Biochemistry 196 (2): p311-318 1991

ISSN: 0003-2697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: A procedure for the **purification** of Neisseria meningitidis

lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from outer membrane vesicles (OMV)

in spent growth media was developed. Five different LPS strains of group A N. meningitidis were grown in tryptic soy broth with vigorous aeration for 36-48 h, and centrifuged to collect both cells and supernatants. The amount of LPS in the OMV in the supernatants was higher or at least equal to that in the cells. The OMV in each supernatant were concentrated, pelleted by ultracentrifugation, and treated with 2% sodium deoxycholate to dissociate LPS from OMV. The LPS was then separated from capsular polysaccharides, proteins and phospholipids by **gel filtration** on Sephacryl S-300 column in 1% sodium deoxycholate, and precipitated from the column fractions in 70% ethanol. In addition, LPS was also extracted from cells with hot phenol-water, ultracentrifuged once after treatment with ribonuclease, and purified on Sephacryl S-300. When compared with an improved phenol-water extraction method, the LPS obtained from either OMV or cells by the above methods gave a 40-180% increase in yield. The LPS also had much higher activities in Limulus amebocyte lysate assay, rabbit pyrogenic test, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The ***LPS*** ***purified*** from cells and from OMV were indistinguishable by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis analysis.

0006671194 BIOSIS NO.: 198987119085

QUANTITATIVE EXTRACTION AND PURIFICATION OF EXOPOLYSACCHARIDES FROM
KLEBSIELLA-PNEUMONIAE

AUTHOR: DOMENICO P (Reprint); DIEDRICH D L; CUNHA B A

AUTHOR ADDRESS: INFECTIOUS DISEASE DIV, WINTHROP-UNIV HOSP, MINEOLA, NY
11501, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Microbiological Methods 9 (3): p211-220 1989

ISSN: 0167-7012

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Klebsiella pneumoniae (O1:K2) exopolysaccharides were extracted with a zwitterionic detergent in citrate buffer (pH 4.5). The mild procedure released nearly 95% of the capsular polysaccharide and 60-70% of the lipopolysaccharide. Variable amounts of protein were extracted with the polysaccharides, while very little of the nucleic acid was found in the extract. ***Gel*** ***filtration*** chromatography of the polysaccharide extract, without a buffer exchange step, resulted in high recovery ***purification*** of capsular and ***lipopolysaccharides***. The extraction led to minimal cell disruption, as shown by light and electron microscopy, by studies of viability, and by plasmid DNA isolation. Plasmids isolated before detergent extraction were seen to smear on agarose gels, due to interaction with polysaccharides, while plasmids from extracted cells exhibited tight banding patterns. Both ionic and hydrophobic interactions appear responsible for the structural stability of the K. pneumoniae capsule.

00904471 Genuine Article#: FF128 Number of References: 15
Title: LARGE-SCALE PROTEIN SEPARATIONS - ENGINEERING ASPECTS OF
CHROMATOGRAPHY

Author(s): CHISTI Y; MOOYOUNG M

Corporate Source: UNIV WATERLOO,CTR IND BIOTECHNOL/WATERLOO N2L
3G1/ONTARIO/CANADA/

Journal: BIOTECHNOLOGY ADVANCES; 1990, V8, N4, P699-708

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW

Abstract: The engineering considerations common to large scale chromatographic purification of proteins are reviewed. A discussion of the industrial chromatography fundamentals is followed by aspects which affect the scale of separation. The separation column geometry, the effect of the main operational parameters on separation performance, and the physical characteristics of column packing are treated. Throughout, the emphasis is on ion exchange and size exclusion techniques which together constitute the major portion of commercial chromatographic protein purifications. In all cases, the state of current technology is examined and areas in need of further development are noted.

The physico-chemical advances now underway in chromatographic separation of biopolymers would ensure a substantially enhanced role for these techniques in industrial production of products of new biotechnology.

139347940 CA: 139(23)347940r JOURNAL

Strategies for the control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama

AUTHOR(S): Takahashi, Yukinori; Fukuda, Kohei; Kondo, Masakazu; Itami, Toshiaki; Maeda, Minoru; Suzuki, Nobutaka; Becerra, Lorenzo; Hirono, Ikuo; Aoki, Takashi; Inagawa, Hiroyuki; Soma, Gen-Ichiro; Yokomizo, Yuichi

LOCATION: National Fisheries University, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Japan, 759-6595

JOURNAL: ITE Lett. Batteries, New Technol. Med. (ITE Letters on Batteries, New Technologies & Medicine) DATE: 2003 VOLUME: 4 NUMBER: 1

PAGES: 82-86 CODEN: ILBMF9 ISSN: 1531-2046 LANGUAGE: English

PUBLISHER: ITE-IBA Publication Office

SECTION:

CA210005 MICROBIAL, ALGAL, AND FUNGAL BIOCHEMISTRY

CA212XXX Nonmammalian Biochemistry

CA217XXX Food and Feed Chemistry

IDENTIFIERS: white spot syndrome virus shrimp control

DESCRIPTORS:

Crab... Feeding experiment... Lipopolysaccharides... Peptidoglycans...

Shrimp... White spot baculovirus...

control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama

Cladosiphon okamuranus...

control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama using fucoidan derived from

Pantoea agglomerans...

control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama using lipopolysaccharide from

Bifidobacterium thermophilum...

control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama using peptidoglycan from

PCR(polymerase chain reaction)...

detection of white spot syndrome virus of shrimp and crab

Primers(nucleic acid)...

DNA; detection of white spot syndrome virus of shrimp and crab

Temperature effects,biological...

heat; control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama

DNA...

primer; detection of white spot syndrome virus of shrimp and crab

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:

7681-52-9 25655-41-8 control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama

9072-19-9 control of white spot syndrome of shrimp in Japan and Panama using dietary

142332576 CA: 142(18)332576q JOURNAL

Purification and identification of LPS prepared from Pantoea agglomerans

AUTHOR(S): Leng, Jing; Ye, Jun; Li, Zhaoyan; Zang, Linqun; Wei, Shixiu;
Li, Muyan; Wang, Naiping

LOCATION: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Guangxi Medical
University, Nanning, Peop. Rep. China, 530021

JOURNAL: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao (Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao) DATE:
2003 VOLUME: 20 NUMBER: 6 PAGES: 840-842 CODEN: GYDXFJ ISSN: 1005-930X

LANGUAGE: Chinese PUBLISHER: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu

SECTION:

CA210001 MICROBIAL, ALGAL, AND FUNGAL BIOCHEMISTRY

CA215XXX Immunochemistry

IDENTIFIERS: Pantoea lipopolysaccharide

DESCRIPTORS:

Immunomodulators... Lipopolysaccharides... Pantoea agglomerans...

purification and identification of lipopolysaccharide prepared from Pantoea
agglomerans

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:

1069-03-0 content; purification and identification of lipopolysaccharide prepared
from Pantoea agglomerans

01544184 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 92A0343165 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Biological activities of **Lipopolysaccharide** purified from

*****Pantoea***** agglomerans.

NISHIZAWA TAKASHI (1); INAGAWA HIROYUKI (1); OKUTOMI TAKAFUMI (1); IGUCHI
MAKOTO (1); CHIBA YUKO (1); SOMA GEN'ICHIRO (1); MIZUNO DEN'ICHI (1);
SUDA TAKUYA (2); TSUKIOKA DAISUKE (2)

(1) Teikyodai Seibutsukogakukense; (2) Chibaseifun

Biotherapy(Tokyo), 1992, VOL.6,NO.3, PAGE.356-357, TBL.1, REF.4

JOURNAL NUMBER: L0028AAT ISSN NO: 0914-2223

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 615.37

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: In order to discover a low molecular sized **LPS** from
bacterial origin which shows similar biological activities to those of
LPSw, and **LPS** purified from wheat flour, **LPS** were purified
from seven kinds of Gram-negative bacteria. The results of the chemical
analysis and molecular weight determination (SDS-PAGE) indicate that
LPSp purified from **Pantoea** agglomerans (the bacterium was
isolated from wheat flour) has a low molecular weight (5kD). LPSp
showed a higher therapeutic index (macrophage activation/acute
toxicity) than other ***LPS***. The most effective anti-ulcer activity
was observed when LPSp was given intravenously and high antitumor
effect against mouse Meth A, MH134 and MM46 tumor was also observed.
These results indicate that P.agglomerans ***LPS*** can be considered
as a most beneficial bacterial ***LPS*** for clinical use. (author
abst.)

01412331 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN014013385

Biological Activities of Low-Molecular-Mass and High-Molecular- Mass-
LPS from **Pantoea** Agglomerans

Nishizawa, T. et al

CONFERENCE: Japanese Society of Biological Response Modifiers-Annual
meeting; 8th

BIO THERAPY -TOKYO-, 1996; VOL 10; NUMBER 3 P: 519-521

The Society, 1996

ISSN: 0914-2223

LANGUAGE: Japanese DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: Japanese Society of Biological Response Modifiers

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Gifu, Japan

CONFERENCE DATE: Dec 1995 (19951) (19951)